

# REPORT

## NATIVE PAPERS

OF

FOR THE

Week ending the 5th February 1887.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<b>ASSAMESE.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Assam Vilásini" ... ..	Sibsagar	.....	
2	"Assam News" ... ..	Ditto	450	
<b>BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
3	"Ahammadí" ... ..	Tangail, Mymensingh..	.....	
4	"Kasipore Nibási" ... ..	Kasipore, Burrisal	.....	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
5	"Ave Maria" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	
6	"Purva Darpan" ... ..	Chittagong	700	
7	"Silchar" ... ..	Silchar, Assam	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
8	"Ananda Bazar Patriká" ... ..	Calcutta	700	31st January 1887.
9	"Arya Darpan" ... ..	Ditto	102	28th ditto.
10	"Arya Pratibhá" ... ..	Halishahar	.....	
11	"Bangabási" ... ..	Calcutta	20,000	
12	"Bháratbási" ... ..	Ditto	3,000	22nd ditto.
13	"Bhárat Mihir" ... ..	Ditto	2,500	
14	"Burdwán Sanjivani" ... ..	Burdwan	302	25th ditto.
15	"Cháruvartá" ... ..	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	21th ditto.
16	"Dacca Prakásh" ... ..	Dacca	450	
17	"Education Gazette" ... ..	Hooghly	825	28th ditto.
18	"Garíb" ... ..	Dacca	.....	26th ditto.
19	"Grambási" ... ..	Uluberia	.....	28th ditto.
20	"Hindu Ranjiká" ... ..	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	12th, 19th and 26th January 1887.
21	"Murshidábád Patriká" ... ..	Berhampore	508	
22	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi" ... ..	Ditto	.....	
23	"Nava Mediní" ... ..	Midnapore	.....	
24	"Navavibhákar Sádharaní" ... ..	Calcutta	1,000	
25	"Paridarshak" ... ..	Sylhet	450	22nd January 1887.
26	"Prajá Bandhu" ... ..	Chandernagore	995	
27	"Pratikár" ... ..	Berhampore	600	21st ditto.
28	"Púrva Bangabási" ... ..	Noakholly	.....	
29	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh" ... ..	Kakiniá, Rungpore	205	27th ditto.
30	"Sahachar" ... ..	Calcutta	500	26th ditto.
31	"Samaya" ... ..	Ditto	2,350	28th ditto.
32	"Sanjivani" ... ..	Ditto	4,000	29th ditto.
33	"Sansodhiní" ... ..	Chittagong	800	
34	"Sáraswat Patra" ... ..	Dacca	400	
35	"Som Prakásh" ... ..	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	31st ditto.
36	"Srimanta Saudagár" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	31st ditto.
37	"Sulabha Samáchar and Kusadaha" ... ..	Ditto	3,000	
38	"Surabhi and Patáká" ... ..	Ditto	700	
<i>Daily.</i>				
39	"Dainik" ... ..	Calcutta	7,000	31st January and 1st to 3rd Feb. 1887.
40	"Samvád Prabhákar" ... ..	Ditto	200	31st ditto ditto to 4th ditto.
41	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya" ... ..	Ditto	300	28th to 31st Jan. ditto ditto ditto.
42	"Samachár Chandriká" ... ..	Ditto	625	
43	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká" ... ..	Ditto	500	
<b>ENGLISH AND BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
44	"Dacca Gazette" ... ..	Dacca	.....	31st January 1887
<b>HINDI.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
45	"Kshatriya Pratika" ... ..	Patna	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
46	"Aryávarta" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	
47	"Behar Bandhu" ... ..	Bankipore	.....	
48	"Bhárat Mitra" ... ..	Calcutta	1,500	27th ditto.
49	"Sár Sudhánidhi" ... ..	Ditto	500	31st ditto.
50	"Uchit Baktá" ... ..	Ditto	4,500	29th ditto.
51	"Hindi Samáchar" ... ..	Bhagulpore	1,000	
<b>PERSIAN.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Jám-Jahán-numá" ... ..	Calcutta	250	28th ditto.
<b>URDU.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	"Gauhur" ... ..	Calcutta	196	
54	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar" ... ..	Benar	150	
55	"Al Funch" ... ..	Bankipore	.....	24th ditto.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
56	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat" ... ..	Calcutta	340	
<i>Daily.</i>				
57	"Urdu Guide" ... ..	Calcutta	212	26th and 28th to 31st Jan. and 1st to 3rd Feb. 1887.
<b>URIYA.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
58	"Taraka and Subhavará" ... ..	Cuttack	.....	
59	"Shukrábandhu" ... ..	Ditto	.....	
60	"Pradip" ... ..	Ditto	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
61	"Utkal Dīpiká" ... ..	Cuttack	200	15th January 1887.
62	"Dainapore Samvad, Vāhika" ... ..	Dainapore	205	13th ditto.
63	"Debata" ... ..	.....	.....	20th ditto.



## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The *Pratikar* of the 21st January, says that according to English reports there is peace everywhere in Burmah, and the rebel bands have been defeated. But

PRATIKAR,  
Jan. 21st, 1887.

Burmah. the fact is that rebels and rebellion exist as before. The public had been informed of Hlaw's submission, but the news now turns out to be false. Will the news of the submission of the ringleader Thowa prove equally false?

2. The *Bhāratbāsi*, of the 22nd January, does not believe that peace has been established in Burmah. It is only three months ago that 20 thousand Burmese took up

BHARATBASÍ,  
Jan. 22nd, 1887.

Burmah. arms against the English Government, and it is improbable that they have been brought under control within so short a time. The rebels may have thought it expedient to slacken operation for the present, but they will begin again as soon as the rains commence. At the commencement of the summer season also, when British soldiers will fall easy victims to fever and dysentery, the Burmese sardars who are now concealed in deep jungles, will probably come out and renew hostilities as before. The British army in Burmah should not therefore now quit that country. The cost of maintaining 30 thousand soldiers in Burmah will not, however, be less than three crores of rupees, a sum which cannot be realised from the income of Upper and Lower Burmah together. In 1876, Beloochistan, instead of being annexed, was turned into a feudatory state by the then Governor-General, Lord Northbrook and his Agent Mr. Sandeman. And how very satisfactory the result of that course of policy has been is seen by all who have witnessed the hearty reception given to Lord Rosebery by the Khan of Kelat. In fact every Beloochi has been made a friend of the English. But the policy adopted towards Burmah in 1886 by the erring Lord Dufferin and his erring agent Colonel Sladen has made every Burmese an enemy of the English.

3. The *Dainik* of the 1st February, says that no mention was made of India in the Queen's opening speech in Parliament, and this fact cannot be reconciled

DAINIK,  
Feb. 1st, 1887.

The Queen's opening speech. with the idea of celebrating the Jubilee in India in an enthusiastic manner. As regards Burmah, where the fire of war is fiercely burning, the speech says that peace is nearly established in that country, and the brave and heroic Burmese defenders have been characterised in the speech as common thieves and dacoits. Could anything be more shameful than the insertion of such statement in the speech of the Queen of half the world?

4. The same paper, referring to a learned Civilian's letter published in the *Statesman*, says that it concurs in the Civilian's opinion that, it is advisable to replace Theebaw on the throne of Burmah on the occasion of the Jubilee, and that such an act will be in keeping with the majesty of the Queen. But who will listen to such sage advice? What England has swallowed she will not throw up, especially when she can use India's wealth without scruple for the purpose of keeping it. The English have come to know that the Burmese are mad after their liberty, and the *Statesman* says that it is wrong to rob such a people of their independence. But this sound advice will not be followed, for English politics has nothing to do with religion and morality.

DAINIK.

5. Referring to the opinion expressed by the *Pioneer* that Burmese affairs may be regarded in the light of a drama, the *Dainik*, of the 3rd February, says that it would be more appropriate to regard them as a farce. The going of the Governor-General and of the Commander-in-Chief to Burmah, and the great increase of *dacoits* in that country are really events of

DAINIK.

Burmese affairs.



a very amusing nature, and the arraying of 40 thousand British troops against ten thousand Burmese dacoits is also a spectacle which is decidedly both pathetic and mock-heroic in nature: pathetic on the Burmese side, mock-heroic on the English side.

For the *Pioneer's* four acts of the Burmese drama, the following, derived from Hindu tradition, with suitable commentaries, may be substituted:—

"In the first *prahar*, my lord is Dhenki (flail) incarnate" (By capturing Theebaw.)

"In the second *prahar*, my lord is seized with tetanus (*lit.* strings the bow)."

(For fear of the dacoits and from the fury of fever.)

"In the third *prahar*, my lord gets curled after the fashion of the dog" (in consequence of Macpherson's death.)

"In the fourth *prahar*, my lord the buniya's money-bag" (will become from excess of expenditure.)

## II—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (a)—Police.

*DAINIK*,  
Feb. 3rd, 1887.

6. A correspondent of the *Dainik*, of the 3rd February writes, that on the 30th January some Bengali ladies were going to the river to bathe through a street in

Rambagan in Calcutta when a drunkard suddenly appeared and lifted the veil from the head of one of them, tore the cloth to pieces, and ran away. There was a call for constables, but not one constable was near. The number of such budmashes has increased in Calcutta, and occurrences like the one described above are not uncommon. The police authorities should pay particular attention to this matter.

### (b)—Working of the Courts.

*HINDU RANJIKA*,  
Jan. 12th, 1887.

The Deputy Magistrate of Nawgan.

7. According to the *Hindu Ranjiká* of the 12th January, there is a rumour that Baboo Goury Shanker Biswas, the Deputy Magistrate of Nawgan, makes zemindars and their amla supply him with rice, flour, and other eatables, and does not pay for them. The writer knows of many such cases, and mentions the Deputy Magistrate's taking of eatables from Baboo Abhoy Charan Mukerjee the naib of the late Dwarka Nath Tagore, zemindar of Paisore as one of them.

*SAMAYA*,  
Jan. 28th, 1887.

A native punished for assaulting a European lady.

8. The *Samaya*, of the 28th January, says that the punishment of transportation for life awarded by the Sessions Judge of Kangra to one Umar Buksh, a khidmatgar belonging to a *Dharamsala* in the North-Western Provinces is too severe. If the khidmatgar had had the complexion and costume of a European, and an Indian princess had been assaulted by him, his punishment would have been a fine of Rs. 10 at best, or one month's imprisonment. And by appealing to the Viceroy, and with the influence of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association on his side, he would have got over that little punishment too.

*SANJIVANI*,  
Jan. 29th, 1887.

Mr. Jarbo, Deputy Magistrate, Nilphamari.

9. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, of the 29th January, says that on the occasion of the election of punchayets at Kissoregunge, Mr. Jarbo, the Deputy Magistrate of Nilphamari, assaulted a man who had come to vote, and then soothed and silenced him by giving him Rs. 5. Mr. Jarbo is a favourite of the Magistrate, Mr. Newbery, and considers himself possessed of unlimited power. One day he told the



mooktear, Baboo Rameswar Mazumdar, that he was the king of Nilphamari just as the Lieutenant-Governor was the king of Bengal.

(d)—Education.

10. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 12th January, alluding to the proposal relating to the encouragement of Sanskrit study, suggests that a first grade scholarship should be assigned for each branch of Sanskrit

HINDU RANJIKÁ,  
Jan. 12th, 1887

Proposal for encouraging the study of Sanskrit.

learning; that the number of prizes should be doubled, that is to say, there should be 40 prizes for the students and 88 for the pundits; and that, instead of wasting Rs. 2,000 every year in the work of inspection, more scholarships should be founded with that sum.

11. Referring to the speech made by the Viceroy at the last Convocation of the Calcutta University, the same paper says that the work of imparting technical

HINDU RANJIKÁ.

Technical education.

cal education should not be thrust upon the University.

12. The Maldah correspondent of the *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 19th January, says that the Local Municipality ought to take over charge of the Sarabari

HINDU RANJIKÁ,  
Jan. 19th, 1887.

The miserable condition of the Sarabari School.

School in order that the Government grant, which it once enjoyed, and which was withdrawn on account of its lapsing into a condition of decline, may be restored to it.

13. The *Bhāratbāsi*, of the 22nd January, regrets to see the Sanskrit College reduced to so miserable a condition.

BHARATBĀSĪ,  
Jan. 22nd, 1887.

The miserable condition of the Sanskrit College.

It is really shameful that the college, with so many pundits and professors, has not been able to find a single person fit to prepare a catalogue of the books and manuscripts contained in its library. The prosperity of a college depends upon the mode of instruction followed in it, and as the mode of instruction in the Sanskrit College is of a wretched nature, its numerical strength is necessarily declining. It is, however, necessary to conceal this fact from the higher authorities, and the device which is resorted to in order to do this is that some of the classes are divided into two sections, section A being reserved for students who make Sanskrit their special study, and section B for the recipients of general instruction. Students are also hired from other schools in order to deceive Government. In 1885 there were only 14 students in the second class. In the following year 28 students were found in the Entrance class. Surely 14 students must have been hired. In 1885, there were 10 students in the first year class; but the number of students in the second year class in the next following year was 17. In this case, too, 7 boys must have been hired. It is also necessary to enquire and ascertain under what rules these boys are allowed to pay a schooling fee of only Re. 1 in the School Department and a schooling fee of only Rs. 2 in the College Department.

A peon named Priya, attached to the Sanskrit College Library, has been recently dismissed for faults which are known only to the Principal, and one Natabar, a servant of the Principal, has been appointed in his place. It may be doubted that something like the partiality which the Principal has shown to his son has been shown by him also to his favourite servant, the servant who is never allowed to leave his side, and who does everything for him.

BHARATBĀSĪ.

14. The same paper is glad to learn that Baboo Rajendra Chandra Shastri, M.A., has been appointed to a post

The Sanskrit College and the Bengali Translator's Office.

in the office of the Bengali Translator to Government, and believes that Baboo Hara Prasad Shastri, though now appointed as Librarian, has not entirely severed his connection with the



Translator's office. As both these gentlemen, however, are the "favourite pupils" of Pundit Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna, Baboo Chandra Nath Bose, the new translator, is requested to inform the Government of what is being written in this paper concerning the Sanskrit College. If this is not done, the Editor will himself send translations of his articles to Government.

CHARU VARTA,  
Jan. 24th, 1887.

15. The *Charuvártá*, of the 24th January, says that the proposal made by Pundit Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna in regard to *tols* should not be regarded as of much worth, so long as means of subsistence are not provided for the men who will be affected by it. But if Government encourages Sanskrit learning at all, it should do so in such a way that men like the late Taranath Bachaspati and Jaynarayan Tarkapanchanan may be again seen in the country.

URDU GUIDE,  
Jan. 26th, 1887.

16. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 26th January, observes that the posts of Maulavis in the schools of Assam should not be abolished as has been proposed by Mr. Clarke. If these posts are abolished, Mahomedan children will cease to go to school, because they are sent to school chiefly for the sake of the education which they receive from learned Maulavis.

SOM PRAKASH,  
Jan. 31st, 1887.

17. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 31st January, says that if the Government thinks that there is no necessity for the Berhampore College, it should make it over for good to any private gentleman who may be willing to take it. No one would probably like to take it for a short period.

DAINIK,  
Jan. 31st, 1887.

18. The *Dainik*, of the 31st January, says that under the principalship of Pandit Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna, Sanskrit education in the Sanskrit College has seriously suffered, and what he has done to promote that education by establishing the Titles Examination is no amends whatever for his negligent management of the College. Referring to Mr. Croft's statement that the Government has given sufficient pecuniary help to the *tols*, the writer says that the entire sum given in a year to the *tols* by Government is Rs. 2,300. And that is considered sufficient pecuniary help! The gurus of Bhudeb Baboo's pathshalas got an allowance of Rs. 5 each for teaching the alphabet to ten students, and will it be said that the pandit who keeps a *tol* will be able to maintain many students with the same sum? From the Government that places the pundits of the *tols* and the gurus of pathshalas in the same category, no real improvement or encouragement of Sanskrit education can be expected. A sum of five lakhs of rupees may do something to restore life to the *tols* of Bengal, and Baboo Radhika Prasanna Mookerjee says that the sum of Rs. 5,700 a year is required to do some good to the *tols* in the Presidency Division alone. But Pundit Nyayaratna will resuscitate *tols* all over Bengal with the sum of Rs. 12,000 a year!

DAINIK,  
Feb. 2nd, 1887.

19. The *Dainik*, of the 2nd February, says that Sanskrit education in the Sanskrit college has now assumed a deplorable form. It is doubtful whether the students of the Sanskrit college are taught more Sanskrit than is taught in Vidyasagar's College. The professors care to teach only so much Sanskrit as is required for the University examinations; and even in these examinations Sanskrit college students seldom secure high positions in Sanskrit. What could be more regrettable than this? Pundit Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna should give up his multifarious duties, duties that have no connection with the Sanskrit College, and he should also give up this idea of encouraging *tol* learning, and use his utmost endeavours to

Pundit Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna  
and the Sanskrit College.



improve the condition of his own college. His voluntary offer to inspect ~~tols~~ without taking any remuneration may be very noble ; but he ought to remember that it is his first and foremost duty to do rightly that work for which he is paid Rs. 1,000 every month.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

20. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 12th January, says that fever of a violent type and mortality therefrom have increased in Rajshahye owing to the existence there of many bad tanks. There is a bad tank near the Malopara outpost. It belongs to the municipality itself, and is poisoning the health of the locality. It is hoped that the municipality will direct its attention to these bad tanks.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,  
Jan. 12th, 1887.

21. The *Paridarshak*, of the 22nd January, says that if water-works be opened only in the main streets of Sylhet, those who are now suffering most for want of water will not find their condition improved. The writer is an earnest advocate of water-supply, but he thinks that water-works should be stayed in the present state of financial pressure of the Local Board.

PARIDARSHAK,  
Jan. 22nd, 1887.

22. The same paper remarks that municipal taxes should not be increased, as has been stated by the Municipal Commissioners.

PARIDARSHAK.

23. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 25th January, says that Mr. Stoney, the District Engineer of Burdwan, has begun to carry matters with a high hand. The business of accepting tenders and making contracts should be no longer allowed to remain in his hands. He should obey the District Board in every particular.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 25th, 1887.

24. The *Gramvasi*, of the 28th January, says that the people of Uluberia should have elected a non-official Chairman for the Local Board. The Deputy Magistrate, who has been elected Chairman, is a very able officer, but he has a great deal of other work to do. By making him Chairman, the people have also lost the opportunity which they had got of exercising themselves fully in the act of self-government.

GRAMVASI,  
Jan. 28th, 1887

25. The *Sar Sudhanidhi*, of the 31st January, says that so large a sum as one lakh of rupees should not be spent by the Calcutta Municipality on the occasion of the Jubilee. The Calcutta people have many wants which the municipality cannot remove for want of money.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,  
Jan. 31st, 1887.

26. A correspondent of the *Som Prakash*, of the 31st January, draws attention to the lamentable condition of the Harinabhi charitable dispensary, which he says is owing to the negligence of the Municipal Commissioners.

SOM PRAKASH,  
Jan. 31st, 1887.

27. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 31st January, says that if the elective system adopted in connection with the District Boards proves a success, the path will have been prepared for its adoption in connection with Legislative Councils. It may be at times difficult for the members of the District Boards to act harmoniously with their official Chairmen, but they may, by the exercise of a little tact and skill, avoid coming into collision with them. The District Boards having taken the place of the Road Cess Committees, the question of the construction of roads should first engage their attention. The Road Cess Committees constructed many useless roads, and the mistakes made by them will have to be corrected by the District Boards. They should also direct their attention to the important

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
Jan. 31st, 1887.



and pressing question of supplying good drinking water and medical aid to the inhabitants of the villages. The imparting of an education, which will make people religious, and enable them to earn their livelihood, is another important business of the District Boards. If those Boards can perform work of this kind satisfactorily, they will naturally secure the affection and respect of the people. And then, when the Village Unions will be established by Government, the villagers will feel tempted to co-operate with the District Boards and the Local Boards in promoting the welfare of the country, and then will be the time for the Government to change the present system of administration. A reform of the Legislative Councils on the lines proposed by the National Congress will be then felt by Government itself to be imperative.

(g)—*Railways and Communications including Canals and Irrigation.*

HINDU RANJIKÁ,  
Jan. 12th, 1887.

28. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 12th January, prays to Government to repair the old road from the Noahata ferry ghât to Chaubaria.

Road from Noahata to Chaubaria.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,  
Jan. 19th, 1887.

29. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 19th January, hopes that the present Municipal Commissioners of Beaulah will not throw cold water on the project of opening

Tramway from Nattore to Beaulah.

a tramway from Nattore to Beaulah on the probable ground of its proving unprofitable. A tramway is sure to be a great benefit to the people, whilst the District Board has only the chance of losing a very small sum of money over and above what is annually spent in repairing the road.

(h)—*General.*

HINDU RANJIKÁ,  
Jan. 12th, 1887.

30. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 12th January, hopes that Sir Rivers Thompson will grant the prayer of the inhabitants of Orissa for the remission of the punishment inflicted on the late Raja of Puri, and thus gain the love and good will of the whole Hindu community.

The Raja of Puri.

PRATIKAR,  
Jan. 21st, 1887.

31. The *Pratikár*, of the 21st January, says that India is too heavily laden with taxes, and the smallest increase will involve her in certain ruin. The collection of the income-tax has already become a matter for complaint; and that tax should not therefore be increased. Any increase of the salt duty will be an act of cruelty to the hard-worked and half-fed poor of the country. There is therefore only one means of replenishing the exchequer, and that is the re-imposition of the import duties. But it is a measure which the Government will on no account adopt, because English interests will be affected by its adoption.

The coming budget and taxation in India,

PARIDARSHAK,  
Jan. 22nd, 1887.

32. The *Paridarshak*, of the 22nd January, says that the last two years' results of vaccination in Sylhet have been very unsatisfactory, not one case having been successful. The popular prejudice against vaccination is likely to be increased by such results.

Vaccination.

BHARATBASÍ,  
Jan. 22nd, 1887.

33. The *Bháratbási*, of the 22nd January, regrets that Mr. Justice Mahmud should have given expression to so much ill-feeling against educated Bengalis by stating before the Public Service Commission that the Civil Service examination should be held only in England, in order to prevent comparatively large numbers of Hindus from succeeding in it. But does the learned Judge think that if the examination is held only in England any Mahomedan candidate will succeed in ten or twenty years? The Mahomedan community of Aligurh seem to think that the criminal administration

The Public Service Commission.



becomes weak when it is presided over by Bengali Magistrates, and that Punjabis and the North-Western Provinces men will make good Magistrates in all places in India. If the Punjabis or the North-Western Provinces men are given appointments in consideration of moral and physical fitness, no one will object to their being appointed anywhere in India. But if bodily strength be made the only recommendation for appointments in the public service, surely better material for the Indian Magistracy than either the Punjabis or the North-Western Provinces men will be found amongst the Afghans across the frontier or among the Goorkhas of Nepal. It should be also remembered that there are amongst educated Bengalis many whose peers in point of physique could not be easily found amongst educated Punjabis.

34. The same paper apprehends that by denying private fishing rights in navigable rivers, Government probably means to impose a license tax upon poor fishermen. Government should not, however, adopt such a measure.

Fishing in rivers.

BHARATBASU,  
Jan. 22nd, 1887.

35. The same paper regrets to learn that certain gentlemen who went to give evidence before the Public Service Commission were treated by Mr. Peacock in an unbecoming manner. If this is done, no gentleman will come forward as a witness. Does Mr. Peacock wish that only men of the stamp of Baboo Dheerendra Nath Pal should give evidence?

Ill-treatment of witnesses by Mr. Peacock.

BHARATBASU.

36. The *Cháruvartá*, of the 24th January, quotes an article entitled the *broom melá* from the Bengali monthly, the *Nabajiban*. The brooms first seen in the *melá* are political brooms, and first amongst the political brooms is the Resident—broom. It appears lifted rather obliquely, and below it is inscribed: "Beware of the engine." Near it is another broom, called "Kashmiri," with this inscription below it: "Of infinite might in driving away Bengalis."

The Broom *melá*.

CHARU VARTA,  
Jan. 24th, 1887.

At this spot is another broom, called the tax-broom. It has a thousand rays (a pun being made upon the Bengali word *kara*, which means both a tax and a ray of light),—the carriage-tax, the road cess, the income-tax, the expense-tax, the justice-tax, the oppression-tax, the ruling-tax, the soaking-tax, the water-tax, the air-tax, the life-tax, and so on. This broom bears this inscription below it: "Not one grain of dust can escape it."

The next broom on view is the Civil Service broom. It is full of thorns. The thorns are fancifully named thus: the thorn of age, the thorn of language, the thorn of the ship, the thorn of colour, and so on.

There is another broom on show called the punishment broom. It consists of white sticks; but its handle is blood-red. The following is inscribed to explain its nature:—

By dexterous management you will obtain release, by argument hardly ever.

Without dexterous management, certain imprisonment, as the shrewd well know.

37. The same paper observes that the principal duty of the State is to protect the life and property of its subjects, and it is through the civil and criminal courts that this duty is performed. The cost of suits should be therefore as small as possible. But the cost of suits in the courts of British India is very heavy. Many here are compelled to resign just claims from a fear of the heavy expenditure to which they must be subjected in endeavouring to enforce them with the assistance of the courts.

Cost of suits.

CHARU VARTA.



BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 25th, 1887.

38. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 25th January, says that the Civil Service should be thrown open to competition. The statutory system may also be

The Civil Service.  
retained if the men nominated to it be men of character, intelligence, and family respectability. Well-to-do pleaders and barristers-at-law and distinguished University graduates should be nominated. An examination should be held in India. At least one-third of the civilians should be natives, and of this one-third not more than one-half should be appointed on the statutory method. The maximum age should be 23 years, and no one who is below 21 years should be allowed to appear at the examination. A probationary training of the successful candidates in England should not be made compulsory, because the effect of such a provision will be to exclude rigid Hindus. In the present state of the finance, Government ought not also to bear the expense of sending the successful candidates to England, and giving them further training there. It should be also observed that a native of India can find nothing in English manners and customs which it may be useful or necessary to him to know in order to be able to perform administrative work in his own country. It is rather necessary that successful European candidates should pass a probationary period of two or three years in India in order to make themselves acquainted with the manners and customs of the Indian people. There should be no difference between the salaries of Europeans and the salaries of those natives who will go to England. But the salaries of those who will not go to England may be smaller.

SAHACHAR,  
Jan. 26th, 1887.

39. The *Sahachar*, of the 26th January, says that if pleaders are appointed as Deputy Magistrates and Magistrates, according to fitness and ability, the present superiority of native Judges to native Magistrates will disappear. Munsifs and Subordinate Judges are fast improving, and European civilians cannot keep pace with them. The fact is recognised and admitted by Government, and the time seems to have arrived for relieving European Judges of all civil judicial work. These good results have been obtained by appointing pleaders as munsifs; and similar results will be obtained if pleaders are also appointed as Deputy Magistrates.

GARIB,  
Jan. 26th, 1887.

40. The *Garib*, of the 26th January, says that the Government has been of late years endeavouring to shut the doors of the Civil Service against natives. The Statutory Civil Service was devised by Lord Lytton in furtherance of this object, and this object the present Public Service Commission has also in view. Some Baboos had been annoying Government in the matter of the Civil Service, and Government has devised this Public Service Commission in order to silence them for some time. With all the solemnity and grandeur by which the Public Service Commission is surrounded, it has a crooked policy concealed within it. It is like the dead-sea apple—fair without, ashes within.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,  
Jan. 26th, 1887.

41. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 26th January, alluding to the Public Service Commission, says that probation in England should not be made compulsory, nor should probationers get larger salaries; that the Statutory Civil Service ought not to be retained; and if it is retained, there should be no admission into it except by open competition; that differences of pay or pension according to differences of race or colour will involve a violation of Her Majesty's proclamation, and that if financial considerations render reduction of pay and pension unavoidable, such reduction should be made without reference to race or colour. The Public Service Commission, it is



hoped, will request the Government to give effect to the resolutions arrived at by the National Congress.

42. The same paper says that an income-tax of Rs. 50 was assessed upon a shop-keeper in the district of Maldah. At the end of the year, when all moveable property in the shop was put up to auction for recovering the amount of the tax, only Rs. 20 was realized. A certain Deputy Collector in the same district after hearing a poor man's reasons brought forward against the tax assessed upon him, remarked that the reasons were very good, but he could not reduce the tax imposed, as such reduction was sure to be disapproved by the Collector. Many poor people in Maldah have been compelled to sell their bullocks in order to pay the license-tax. The same story is heard in Rajshahye. It is hoped that Government will take steps speedily to put a stop to these oppressive proceedings, and that the Collector of the district will take pity upon the over-taxed poor.

HINDU RANJIKA,  
Jan. 26th, 1887.

43. The same paper requests the Postal authorities to increase the number of peons in the Beaulah post office.

HINDU RANJIKA.

The Beaulah Post Office.

44. A correspondent of the same paper says that people are dying by the hundred in the villages situated within station Rampura, in the district of Rajshahye.

HINDU RANJIKA.

Mortality in Rajshahye.

There is not a single physician there, and a dispensary should be therefore established at one of those villages.

45. The *Sanjivani*, of the 29th January, referring to the memorial meeting for Sir Rivers Thompson, says that, according to the *Indian Mirror*, one act of His Honour's administration is the retrenchment of Rs. 420 annually from the scholarships awarded to the Medical College students. Alas for the ill-starred country where such a man is lauded!

SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 29th, 1887.

The Thompson Memorial Meeting.

46. The same paper expresses great dissatisfaction at Mr. Shuttleworth's promotion, and says that if Lord Ripon had now been at the head of the Indian administration, both Mr. Shuttleworth and Mr. Newbery would certainly have been punished.

SANJIVANI.

Promotion of Mr. Shuttleworth.

47. The same paper says that about 34 lakhs of rupees have been spent for the maintenance of the Cooper's Hill College in England. Engineers from England and its colonies are trained in that college, and poor India has to pay for their education. The only persons who can speak in behalf of Indians are Englishmen, and as Englishmen do not speak for them, their money is spent for the benefit of England's colonies.

SANJIVANI.

The Cooper's Hill College.

48. The same paper is sorry to learn that Government has prohibited the publication by Chandi Babu of a Bengali quarterly journal called *Karya Kshetra*. A Bengali quarterly has become a necessity, and Government should not have interfered in the matter.

SANJIVANI.

A Bengali quarterly journal.

49. A correspondent of the *Dacca Gazette*, of the 31st January, writes from Noakhally that, on the 17th January at about 11 o'clock in the evening, a dacoity was committed in the post office at Ramgunge, district Noakhally. The post-master was severely wounded, and is now lying in a precarious state in the hospital. As money is now kept in the post offices, it is desirable that constables should always be stationed there. Every overseer who carries large sums of money every month from the mofussil post offices should be supplied with revolvers and other defensive weapons, and village post-masters should be also supplied with similar weapons.

DACCA GAZETTE,  
Jan. 31st, 1887.

Dacoity in the post office at Ramgunge.



ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
Jan. 31st, 1887.

50. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 31st January, says that Sir Rivers Thompson was liked as Judge of Krishnagur, and he was also liked as a Commissioner because he had abilities to perform, in a satisfactory manner, the duties of both those offices. But when he became Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal those abilities were found to be very inadequate for the administration of a large province like Bengal. He had necessarily to place much reliance on subordinate officials, and that is why he became what he now is. The difficulty of the Bengal administration greatly increased when the question of the Jurisdiction Bill agitated the country throughout its length and breadth, and Sir Rivers placed himself completely under subordinate direction. He then forgot that he was the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and became the head of the Anglo-Indian party. From that time Bengalis began to lose all respect for him. So if Bengalis do not honour him on the occasion of his departure, it is not they, but the authorities, who placed an unworthy man like him on the throne of Bengal, that will be to blame. But as Sir Rivers Thompson was the root of the political agitation about the Illbert Bill, and as that agitation has infused new political life into Bengal, his name will be long remembered by the people of this country.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.

51. The same paper says that the miseries and privations complained of by the socialists of England are the common lot of 25 crores of men in India.

Ireland and India. The English cannot endure the authority of their own king; but Indians have to put up with oppressive treatment from common constables and chaprasis. The Irish people do not like those among them who are loyal to the Queen, but compared with the grievances of Indians, Ireland suffers little or nothing. There is not in Ireland the hard criminal law of India, nor is administration of the law attended in that country with the harshness and injustice which characterises it in India. The Irish have full liberty to express their grievances, and they have the right of self-defence against the Government officers; that is not the case in India. Still Indians are loyal. If Englishmen therefore compare Indians with Irishmen, they will be able to see how much the former deserve their confidence and respect and trust. The more the Irish disrespect the British Government, the more they succeed in frustrating the measures of the Government, the more do they gain their ends, but Indians, with their submissive loyalty, fare very differently. The administrative policy adopted by the British in India is not only unnatural in principle, but is eminently calculated to teach people that intimidation is the only means by which anything can be obtained from the English Government.

DAINIK,  
Feb. 1st, 1887.

52. Referring to the statement made by Mr. Larymore before the Public Service Commission that English officials ought to get larger salaries than natives, because they have to educate their children in England and to make great sacrifices in coming out to India, and that as regards natives although they have many dependents to support, &c., Government should look only to the nature of the work done by them, and not to any other circumstances in determining their salaries, the *Dainik*, of the 1st February, says that in making this statement Mr. Larymore has made a trap for himself. This is how he has done it. If the heavy expenses which natives have to incur in the maintenance of dependents, &c., are not to be taken into account by Government in fixing their salaries, upon what ground or principle would Government be justified in taking into account the fact of Englishmen having to incur heavy expenses in the education of their children in England, &c., in determining what their salaries should be? The fact

The Public Service Commission.



is that in fixing salaries, whether for Europeans or for natives, Government should look only to the nature of the work performed by them, and not to anything else.

53. Referring to the *Pioneer's* recommendation of Mr. John Dillon should be appointed to the post of Postmaster-General of the North-Western Provinces on the retirement of Rai Saligram Bahadoor, on the ground that there is no native there fit to hold that appointment, the *Dainik*, of the 2nd February, says that as Mr. Dillon is a candidate for the post, it is a matter of course that there is no competent native in all the North-Western Provinces.

DAINIK,  
Feb. 2nd, 1887.

### III—LEGISLATIVE.

54. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 19th January, thinks that the North-Western Provinces were really in want of a Legislative Council; but it would have been better if the Legislative Council established there had been constituted upon more reformed principles.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,  
Jan. 19th, 1887.

### IV—NATIVE STATES.

55. The *Sahachur*, of the 26th January, is sorry to hear of the expulsion of Banshi Lal of Bikaner from that state. The punishment is too severe, and the attention of Government should be directed towards it.

SAHACHUR,  
Jan. 26th, 1887.

### V—MISCELLANEOUS.

56. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 12th January, hopes that every Indian will display deep loyalty on the occasion of the jubilee, and that the inhabitants of Northern Bengal, instead of wasting money in feasts, fireworks, or other *tamashas*, will subscribe liberally for the establishment of a laboratory at the Rajshahye College to be called the Victoria Laboratory.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,  
Jan. 12th, 1887.

57. The *Hindu Ranjiká* of the 19th January, can recollect nothing that is worthy of praise among Sir Rivers Thompson's acts as Lieutenant-Governor. Some official and non-official Europeans and a few Mussulmans held a meeting the other day with the view of honoring him with addresses. Natives of India will certainly keep themselves aloof from a movement which means only downright flattery.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,  
Jan. 19th, 1887.

58. The *Pratikár*, of the 21st January, asks Her Majesty the Empress of India what she will give to her Indian subjects on the joyful occasion of her Jubilee, why oppression, injustice and selfishness are assuming terrific forms in India, and whether she will look with pity upon her loving children when they feel miserable or unhappy.

PRATIKAR,  
Jan. 21st, 1887.

59. The *Bháratbási*, of the 22nd January, asks what reward the Empress will, on the occasion of her Jubilee, give to her Indian subjects as a reward for their loyalty and peaceful behaviour.

BHARATBASÍ,  
Jan. 22nd, 1887.

60. The same paper says that an English pensioner of the North-Western Provinces who had abused Bengali officers before the Public Service Commission upon cross-examination, was forced to admit that his animadversions were groundless. If M. LeBon were similarly cross-examined, he too would be compelled to make a similar admission against himself. It is no matter for wonder that an unvaracious professor belonging to a nation which has been defeated

BHARATBASÍ.



by the half-civilised Chinese, and which is only too anxious to lick the feet of Germany, should abuse Bengalis. But it is to be regretted that Anglo-Indians should support such a man. But the reason why Anglo-Indians take sides with those who traduce Bengalis is that educated Indians have become an eye sore to them. And that is why no sooner a lying Frenchman utters false and scandalous accusations against educated Indians, that Anglo-Indians begin to sing the praises of the tell-tale. But 20 years hence Anglo-Indians will find it hard to abuse natives and go off scot-free. The practice of abusing Baboos will disappear in India on the day on which Indians will begin to thrash their traducers with their own hands; and that day to be sure is not far off.

PARIDARSHAK,  
Jan. 22nd, 1887.

61. The *Paridarshak*, of the 22nd January, says that instead of founding scholarships, by which only a limited number of boys will be benefited, a library

called the Empress Jubilee Library, should be opened at Sylhet. A library will benefit every class, and could be established with a small sum of money at the commencement.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 19th, 1887.

62. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 19th January requests the public to come forward to honour Mr. Taylor, the District Judge of Burdwan, on the occasion of his departure from this country, and thus to show all Anglo-Indians that Bengalis are ever ready to honour and worship those who love them and behave to them like gentlemen.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

63. The same paper remarks that the financial condition of the Burdwan Municipality is not satisfactory; but something should yet be done to celebrate

Her Majesty's Jubilee. Instead of spending money in the illumination of the town or in fireworks, it would be well to feed the poor and the needy on this occasion.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,  
Jan. 26th, 1887.

64. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 26th January, says that something should be done in every district—nay in every village—to commemorate the Jubilee.

The proposal which has been made to promote and facilitate the study of science in the Rajshahye College is approved, and it is suggested that the laboratory should be named after her Majesty, the Empress.

Mr. K. P. Gupta's proposal is also commended and considered practicable.

SAHACHAR,  
Jan. 26th, 1887.

65. The *Sahachar*, of the 26th January, says that on the occasion of the Jubilee an Art School will be founded at Patna. It is to be therefore hoped that

Calcutta which is the metropolis of British India, will not be behind-hand, and will establish a Science and Art School, although it has a School of Art and an Engineering College. Want of water is felt all over Bengal; and the ancient tanks are almost silted up. The inhabitants of the mofussil should make independent efforts to carry out Mr. K. P. Gupta's proposal for the supply of good drinking water, so that its execution may not interfere with the establishment of a Technical College in Calcutta. The country will be so very glad if well-behaved criminals be released on this occasion.

GARIB,  
Jan. 26th, 1887.

66. The *Garib*, of the 26th January, says that the National Congress owes its existence not so much to Indians as to an Englishman, and it is not therefore

a genuine Indian movement. But the National Congress has been productive of one good effect. It has been the means of convincing many Baboo editors, such as the editors of *Nabha Bhárat* and *Narayibhákhar Sádharaní*, that social reforms ought to be the basis of political progress. One ought to be able to see the ludicrousness of calling one's self a representative



of the country, while people in general say that they have nothing to do with him. Every well-wisher of his country should also first accomplish what he can do for himself before asking his ruler to do anything for him. The promoters of the Congress ought to be thanked for having led the Baboos to think in this way.

67. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 28th January, gladly supports Mr. Kalipada Gupta's proposal regarding the excavation of tanks on the occasion of the Jubilee.

The Jubilee.

68. The *Grámvási*, of the 28th January, says that the Empress should do something on the occasion of the Jubilee to show that she loves her subjects. The

The Jubilee.

liquour traffic should be stopped and the salt duty should be reduced.

69. The *Samaya*, of the 28th January, says that the inhabitants of remote Bengal villages, far from entertaining affectionate sentiments for Her Majesty, the

The Jubilee.

Empress of India, do not even know her name. It is not therefore probable that they will take part in the public festivities or hold the ceremony of the Jubilee in grateful and gladsome remembrance, if prisoners are not released, food and clothes are not distributed to the poor, tanks are not dug, and roads and other memorials of a lasting nature are not erected. Fireworks, parades of troops, and the distribution of high sounding titles will be taken notice of by a limited few. Not one *cowri* should be advanced from the Jubilee Fund to the Imperial Institute Fund or to Lady Dufferin's Fund. The latter Fund is already very large, and poor India ought not to be compelled to swell the former. The restoration of Theebaw or of one of his heirs to the throne of Burmah will be also, from the Christian point of view, a very worthy act for the English Government to perform on this occasion.

70. The *Uchit Vaktá*, of the 29th January, regrets that some of the English papers should entertain the suspicion that if Dhuleep Singh comes to India with

The Sikhs.

Russian assistance, every Sikh will join him. Such insinuation will sorely grieve the Sikhs who have ever shown themselves profoundly loyal and faithful to the English.

71. The *Sanjivani*, of the 29th January, says that if steps are taken to provide for technical education with the 85,000 rupees which the Calcutta Muni-

Technical education.

cipality is willing to pay in order to establish some permanent memorial of the Jubilee, the people will gladly bear the burden of the expenditure, and make no objection to such an appropriation of the Corporation's money.

72. The same paper says that the country in which endeavours are made to perpetuate the memory of men like Sir Rivers Thompson must be very low

Sir Rivers Thompson's Memorial meeting.

in the scale of culture. A worthless Lieutenant-Governor like Sir Rivers never before came to this country. He never hesitated to do harm to the people of this country when, by so doing, he could promote the interests of his own countrymen. He has done his best to create disunion between Bengalis and Beharis, and to crush the noble aspirations of Bengalis. And strange to say there are yet men in this country who are endeavouring to commemorate the name of the man who deserves nothing, but contempt. The writer is sorry to see the name of Mr. Hazi and Mr. Mehta in the list of members of the Committee of the memorial meeting. There are many unworthy men in Bengal who will probably join the Committee, but they should take note that if they join the movement in the name of their country, a fierce protest will be made against the proceedings of the Committee, and earnest endeavours will be made to frustrate its objects.

ARYA DARPAN,  
Jan. 28th, 1887.

GRAMVASI,  
Jan. 28th, 1887.

SAMAYA,  
Jan. 28th, 1887.

UCHIT VAKTA,  
Jan. 29th, 1887.

SANJIVANI,  
Jan. 29th, 1887.

SANJIVANI



SANJIVANI.  
Jan. 29th, 1887.

73. The same paper approves of the suggestion of Dr. Kalipado Gupta to excavate tanks in the villages on the occasion of the Jubilee ceremony. Excavation of tanks in villages on the occasion of the Jubilee ceremony. municipalities and Local Boards to carry it out instead of wasting money on fireworks and illuminations.

SOM PRAKASH,  
Jan. 31st, 1887.

74. A correspondent of the *Som Prakash*, of the 31st January, publishes a poem speaking of the Jubilee in rapturous terms.

The Jubilee.

SOM PRAKASH.

75. The same paper regrets the appointment of Mr. Hardie as a member of the India Council. Mr. Hardie tried hard to collect subscriptions for Lady Dufferin's Fund, and he is deadly opposed to native interests. This is why he has been appointed, while Mr. Yule has lost all chance of appointment by reason of his being favourably disposed towards natives. It has been said on various occasions that Lord Dufferin is a supporter of representative government. But what community does Mr. Hardie represent? The India Council will bring ruin upon India, if Indians are not allowed to enter it. No effort should be spared either to do away with such a Council, or to fill up the majority of posts in it with native representative members.

The India Council.

SOM PRAKASH.

76. The same paper regrets to find that many non-official gentlemen were not selected to speak at the Jubilee meeting, or to represent the general public in it. The Jubilee Committee too is not of a truly representative nature. The Lieutenant-Governor said that the object of the Committee was to establish closer relations between the Empress and her subjects, but by admitting only one non-official Bengali among the speakers, he has shown that his word and his action do not agree. For how can one man represent the millions of Her Majesty's subjects in Bengal, and how with such an inadequate representation can the people be said to have been brought into closer relationship with their Sovereign? Not a single inhabitant of Behar was present at the meeting. It is hoped that the Lieutenant-Governor will correct his mistakes and arrange matters in such a way that people of every class, high or low, may have equal opportunities of joining in the Jubilee.

As the majority of the meeting were for closing the offices for four days, the offices ought to be closed for four days, the merchants alone being allowed to close their firms for one or two days as they think proper or expedient.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
Jan. 31st, 1887.

77. The *Samvad Prabhakar*, of the 31st January, referring to the Thompson Memorial Committee, says that the endeavour which is being made by the members of a private Committee, who have received benefits from Sir Rivers, to get up a memorial of their benefactor, should not be made the subject of dispraise, especially in view of the fact that, their number is as good as *nil* compared with the seven crores of people inhabiting Bengal. The object which it is proposed to secure, by publishing the names of the members before the departure of Sir Rivers, is that others may be induced to join the movement from considerations of courtesy; but those who do not desire to be styled enemies of their country will not certainly join it.

The "Thompson Memorial."

DACCA GAZETTE,  
Jan. 31st, 1887.

78. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 31st January, disapproves of the appointment of Mr. Hardie in the place of the late Mr. Bullen Smith.

Mr. Hardie.

DACCA GAZETTE.

79. The same paper hopes that the Dacca Municipality will grant an adequate sum on the occasion of the Jubilee, and that the millionaires of Dacca will

The Jubilee at Dacca.



subscribe largely for this purpose. The sum which will be thus raised should be appropriated to the purposes of technical education, and also spent in illuminations and in digging tanks ; but it should be reserved, first and foremost, as a fund for the maintenance of the Dacca College. It is rumoured that Government will no longer pay the cost of high education in Eastern Bengal, and it will be bare prudence to be prepared beforehand for the contingency.

80. Referring to the *Pioneer's* proposal to grant lands rent-free in Burmah as rewards to native troops on the occasion of the Jubilee, and to make those

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
Jan. 31st, 1887.

troops responsible for the peace of the districts where lands will be given to them, the *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 31st January, sarcastically observes that this is a truly English idea of rewarding meritorious service and a truly English style of showing gratitude. Hindus are simply incapable of entertaining such an idea, or of thinking that they are showing gratitude to a man by tying grave responsibilities to his rewards.

81. The *Dainik*, of the 1st February, says that great good will be done to the country if Dr. Gupta's proposal to commemorate the Jubilee by digging tanks

DAINIK,  
Feb. 1st, 1887.

throughout the country is accepted. The proposal is truly Hindu in character, and as the idea of giving good drinking water to people who have it not contains a high moral element, it ought to be associated in this country with the memory of the Jubilee. The Hindu is of a spiritual turn of mind, and he introduces the spiritual element even into his amusements and tamashas. The *Baroyari Puja*, the most popular form of Hindu amusement, and in which dancing, singing, and merry-making in general, are carried to excess, is not without a strong spiritual element. For it embraces divine worship, the feeding of poor people, and the distribution of valuable presents to learned Brahmins. If the Jubilee is therefore to be made agreeable and acceptable to Hindus, a spiritual character should be imparted to it. And one way of doing so is to give effect to Dr. Gupta's proposal.

82. The *Dainik*, of the 2nd February, says that the Indian and Colonial Institute in England will do harm instead of good to India. At any rate, it is difficult to understand what benefit India will gain by having her works of art kept on exhibition in the rooms of an institute in England. And yet the Jubilee Committee, the Municipalities, the District and the Local Boards have been asked to send money to England for that Institute. But who will speak against such sending of money, for the man that does so will be denounced as being disloyal ?

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83. The same paper says that formerly on the occasion of royal rejoicings Hindu Rajas used to distribute wealth to their subjects ; but the English Government confers only empty titles on such occasions. Titles are the only gift that this Government can make to its subjects.

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84. The *Dainik*, of the 3rd February, says that, according to tradition, Hindu Kings, on the occasion of grand royal ceremonies, used to issue general proclamations, inviting the cripple, the deaf and the dumb and other poor subjects of theirs to take alms from them, to excuse all their subjects one year's revenue, and to release prisoners ; so that everybody, and chiefly the poor, might enjoy the occasion with full and fervent hearts. Following these ancient precedents some concession ought to be made to the Indian subjects of the Queen on the occasion of the Jubilee in order to rouse their feeling of loyalty. Otherwise, the loyalty which they will express will not be loyalty coming out of the depths of their hearts. The writer

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recently met a villager and learnt from him that the arrangements proposed to be made by the Government for the celebration of the Jubilee, instead of evoking enthusiasm amongst the people would probably produce opposite effects. The villager said that for the Government to ask for subscriptions from its subjects on the occasion of a royal ceremony is nothing better than for the zemindar to demand *mathot* from his tenants; and to pay such *mathot* the subjects of the Government can agree if they can expect anything in return. The subjects of the British Government are not, however, allowed to keep even a pistol for the purpose of defending themselves against wild animals, and still their rulers demand *mathots* from them for the celebration of a royal ceremony. The fact is that so long as the Government has no confidence in its subjects, any expression of joy and loyalty which may proceed from the latter in a ceremony like this cannot be sincere. In order to make the Jubilee a really interesting event in the eyes of its Indian subjects, the Government, following the examples of the ancient Hindu Kings, should repeal the Arms Act and thereby attach them to it more strongly than ever.

## URIYA PAPERS.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,  
Jan. 13th, 1887.

85. The *Samvād Bāhikā*, of the 13th January, says that the death of Baboo Jagadis Nath Rai, the late District Superintendent of Police, is mourned in all

the newspapers of Orissa.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

86. The same paper is glad to find that theft and robbery of a daring nature have roused the Police of Balasore into activity, and it hopes that Balasore will

be as safe now as it was some years ago.

UTKAL DĪPIKĀ,  
Jan. 15th, 1887.

87. The *Utkal Dīpikā*, of the 15th January, is of opinion that the Police outposts which once existed at very short distances from the Balasore station, and

have been since abolished, should be restored.

UTKAL DĪPIKĀ.

88. The same paper remarks that all Government offices should be closed for at least three days on account of the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty

the Queen-Empress.

UTKAL DĪPIKĀ.

89. The same paper asks the authorities to note that the Brahmo religion is preached to the pupils of the Cuttack Town School, an aided institution. Government is thus encouraging a sectarian religion.

SEBAKA,  
Jan. 20th, 1887.

90. The *Sebaka*, of the 20th January, expresses great pleasure at the appointment of Baboo Gopal Ballav Dass, M.A., to a Deputy Magistracy in Orissa under the nomination system. It also suggests the appointment every year of a qualified Uriya to the post of Munsif.

SEBAKA.

91. The same paper gives an article on the Queen's Jubilee, exhorting the people of Orissa to celebrate the festival with becoming splendour. Other newspapers

are also writing in the same strain.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE.

*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 5th February 1887.